

LARGER APIARIES LOCATED ABOUT THREE MILES APART ARE ADVOCATED

Mr. Mead Thinks Bees Ought Not to Be Kept as a Side Line, and Only as a Main Source of Income—They Take Work and More Work, and Eternal Vigilance

Editor Statesman:— I will comply with your request for an article on bees but it must necessarily be short. Yes, we should have honey bees to boost the fruit production. Much more money will be received from the fruit if we enlarge the bee industry also. I have made a nice profit from honey aside from the benefits just mentioned. Although this is not an ideal honey producing section, as we have too many dark, damp days in spring and early summer, a reasonable profit can be counted on, if proper care is given the bees.

Interesting Industry The honey bee is very interesting to watch and I am sure we could all profit greatly by their example. It is fascinating to sit by the hives and see the stream of workers going out and the loaded bees coming in. Although, thousands live in one home, absolute harmony prevails. Each bee instinctively knows his work and DOES IT. In fact, loafers who do not work in summer are killed in the fall. They are the personification of cleanliness. Probably in no other place can we find a better example of thrift. Their motto is save, SAVE, SAVE!

Many Flavors Honey is not just "honey." The Salem territory produces many distinct flavors; enough to satisfy the most fastidious appetite. We have maple, berry, plank, wild flower, and mountain flavors that can be gathered separately, if care is used. Honey is an old sweet, having been used long before sugar was made. Many references to it are found in the Bible. It is far healthier than sugar. In fact, it is prescribed by doctors for patients who must not eat sugar.

BEES KEPT IN MARION COUNTY FOR POLLINATION AND FOR THEIR HONEY

Probably 5000 Colonies in This County Up to Last Year, and They Should Produce 500,000 Pounds of Honey Annually—Bees Should Have Expert Attention, Be Disease Free, Have Well Bred Queens

(The following was written especially for the last annual bee slogan number of The Statesman, by H. A. Soule, specialist in bee culture of the Oregon Agricultural College.) Bees are kept in Marion county primarily for two purposes; first, to pollinate the many cherry orchards and other fruits, and, second, for honey production. Although there is considerable opportunity for increased honey production in this county, yet no doubt bees will always be kept primarily for pollination purposes.

A careful estimate of the number of colonies now in the county would run close to 5000. During an average year these 5000 colonies should produce from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of honey. The Honey Producing Plants Alsike, and white clover, and vetch are the main honey producing plants in the valley, while back in the mountains fireweed or willowherb is the main source of honey. All of these honeys are of high quality. Unfortunately the Willamette valley has occasionally

Lame - Stiff

Red Pepper brings relief in 3 minutes

You will be amazed to learn how quickly red pepper relieves stiffness and lameness and rheumatism. It is folly to suffer—even for an hour. Just apply Red Pepper Rub. You will feel the heat instantly, and in three minutes it will seem to reach the depths. Circulation starts, congestion is relieved. The pain and the soreness depart.

No heat is so concentrated, so penetrating. Yet it brings quick relief without hurting. No old-time method compares with this. Red Pepper Rub is the new-day method for dealing with pain, soreness and congestion. You will always use it when you know it is saving people now days millions of hours of pain. It is something to keep on hand. Stop the pain when it starts. Don't be lame or stiff for an hour. At the first sign of trouble just apply this heat-producing rub. **RED PEPPER RUB** At all druggists. How genuine without the name **RED PEPPER RUB** is written on the wrapper. —Adv.

Need Expert Care Although I am engaged in the business of selling bees and queens as well as honey, I do not think it advisable for every one who has some fruit or who is hungry for honey to buy bees. There are bee diseases and pests to be fought and conquered, or no profit. Colonies must be kept in good condition and carefully watched, or there will be no surplus honey. And this is not all. Bees left without expert care often become filled with disease and there are infection centers doing untold damage to the other bees in their neighborhood. Not every one can handle bees. If you do not like them, you better look out! But if you do like them, they are wonderful little pals.

Larger Apiaries Needed Generally speaking, bees as a "side line" are unprofitable and a nuisance. Either make them one of the main sources of income (and that means study, work and more work, and eternal vigilance) or else don't keep any. I believe larger apiaries located about three miles apart will be a great help to the country and will be very profitable to their owners. —H. M. MEAD. Salem, Ore., Rt. 2, Feb. 17, 1925.

Hold Diseases in Check Thousands of colonies of bees have been destroyed by diseases in recent years in the Willamette valley. These diseases, however, can be held in check and in many cases eliminated by proper management. (There has been some increase in the number of colonies of bees in Marion county during the past year, but there is vast room for further increase, with proper provision for late bee pasture, which may be provided with the white, sweet and alsike clovers, which are in themselves good crops to there must be more bees in order to grow, and good for the land—and to insure a greater percentage of pollination of our fruit.—Ed.)

WESTERN OREGON FINDS IRRIGATION PRACTICABLE (Continued from page 8) have been formed under the Oregon irrigation laws. When completed these six districts will irrigate about 50,000 acres, using gravity systems.

Irrigating with pumps directly from streams is found, by the experiment station, to be profitable in most crops. Electricity proved a cheaper power than gasoline. During the past few years there has been a large number of experiments tried by various parties in pumping water from wells. The success of this plan depends upon local conditions surrounding each attempt. The depth of the well, and the extent of the water table are two leading factors. If a sufficient supply of water may be secured at a reasonable depth, well water irrigation is very profitable for small tracts of berries or garden truck. By small tracts is meant from one to 10 acres.

Sometimes this well water is too cold when first pumped. If it is not feasible to pump it into a small reservoir first, it may be conveyed through a ditch of some length before being applied to the plants. Several methods of applying irrigation water to growing crops are in use. The slope of the land, the nature of the soil, the kind of crop being irrigated and the source of water supply are all factors con-

tributing to the determination of the method to be used. In row crops, like potatoes, the water is best run through the rows. In grain, alfalfa or clover where the ground has a sufficient slope, it is best to corrugate. In ground so flat that water will not run through corrugations or between rows, it is necessary to use "flooding." In this method, it is necessary to have sufficient "head" to the stream to force it to cover the ground.

In small tracts devoted to intensive cultivation some put in an overhead system of pipes which distribute the water more in the form of rain. The experiment station concluded that distribution either through the row system or the corrugation system produced the best results. Among the most important conclusions of the experiment station, derived as a result of seven years experimentation, are the following: Irrigation caused an increase of all crops in a seven year average 65 per cent. Irrigation has made it possible to raise two different crops in one season, and not only getting a cutting from new seeding of clover or alfalfa the first season, but also to secure a better stand. Proper irrigation has not injured the palatability of potatoes and it has decreased the percentage of culls. Irrigation has altered the shape and size of plants, and has affected the seed product, causing better shaped ears and a higher percent of germination in corn. Irrigation has altered the percentage of marketable products causing more beans in proportion to plant, more beets in proportion to top. The soil responded most to fertilization with manure and lime. Other chemical fertilizers had less effect. Irrigation, to be of much value in the Willamette valley must be used only in a supplemental way and with proper understanding of the principles involved. These experiments, of the Corvallis station closed in 1921. Since that time irrigation methods have been rather widely extended over the Willamette valley. The general results indicate that in practically all lines of farming, especially the more intensified form, irrigation is profitable wherever a sufficient water supply is obtainable, either from streams or wells. Oregon irrigation laws apply only to water from streams and surface waters. Use of such water requires a regular permit from the state engineer and the permanent right to use such water is granted by a decree of the courts. Underground waters have not reached the stage of development yet to demand legislation regarding their use. However, it will be a wise precaution on the part of any one irrigating from a well to file an application for a right to use such water. In case the use of underground waters should become of sufficient value as to demand legislative control, the right to use such water would be determined by priority of use. The record of your filing an application would protect you in your right, in case other wells were subsequently sunk in your vicinity which diminished your supply.

WITH LATE BEE PASTURE, DISTRICT A BEE PARADISE (Continued from page 8) question I am not prepared to answer. Oregon has been backward in advertising herself to the world, and in consequence has not attracted to her doors such a pilgrimage as has her northern and southern neighbors, and this no doubt applies to the bee keepers as well as other settlers. There are many thousands acres of available bee pasture in our mountains that have never been occupied, whereas it is next to impossible to find a good location in other well known fields such as the irrigated alfalfa districts, without overlapping the territory of some other bee keeper, with the result that neither can make any money owing to the reduced supply or rather to the overstocking of the district.

Australopithecus Africanus is the name a London scientist gives to what he calls the missing link. Remember it, please.

Stuffed Heads Cleared by a Balm Cold in the head or catarrh means a local germ attack. Fight it locally. Don't wait for long-delayed effects. Apply Ely's Cream Balm in the nostrils and breathe it. Send its antiseptic fumes where the germ exist. Relief comes instantly. The head is cleared, inflammation is subdued. Don't suffer another hour. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and all misery is ended.—Adv.

CALIFORNIA VIEW OF BEE SITUATION By the Man Who Broadcasts Bee Matter Over KHJ, Los Angeles Times (The following by Oliver Saylor, Azusa, Cal., near Los Angeles, does not apply altogether to our Salem district conditions, but will be interesting to our bee men. And it shows an over crowded condition down here. The matter is from the Los Angeles Times farm section of last Sunday. Mr. Saylor is a Methodist minister as well as an apiarist of note.) As a beekeeper I am constantly being asked for my opinion on the present bee situation and the outlook for the bee industry. I listened the other night to a great concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra. By closing my eyes and shutting out all outside influences except that coming through the sense of hearing, I found I had a feeling just like that which I have when, on a busy day in spring, I lie down to rest a bit under a shade tree in the midst of my 200 colonies of bees. It was the same feeling I have, too, when I sit all alone on some mountain and listen to the song of the trees as it is sung in the great outdoors. "Now what has this to do with the present bee situation?" I hear some practical man ask. Well it has a lot to do with it. We have just had two poor honey years here in the Southland. Many have grown discouraged and have either sold out their bees or have allowed them to die. About the only persons today in this section of the land who have bees are the men and women who love to hear the music of the working bee. The true lover of bees has about the same number of colonies as before. He has taken care of his bees in their day of distress and they will take care of him when the season is more favorable. I approached an old beekeeper the other day and tried to sound him out. "Well my bees did not do as well as some years, yet I had about six tons of honey and I sold it for 12 cents a pound," he said. "I like the bees. Through the years taking them as a whole, they have been pretty good to me."

I think it is a good thing for the business of beekeeping that the man who cannot or will not take care of his bees in a poor year should get out of it. Most bees, as far as I can learn, are in the hands of men and women who love them and find pleasure in caring for them. They are in pretty good shape, considering all things. While the number of colonies has shrunk, you will find that if we have a good season this spring, the number of tons of honey produced will not be much below the average, for most of the remaining bees are being kept better. The last two poor years in my opinion, may, in the long run, prove to have been good years for the industry at large. The bee industry will, over an average of ten years, pay as well or better, for the capital invested, than any other productive business. Here is the record of one man who kept a strict account for ten years, as he told it to me: "For ten years I averaged 77 pounds of honey per colony per year. Some of those years were very poor and some were medium; on the average they were good years." I questioned him and learned his secret. It was this: At all times, and especially in the poor years, he has cared for his bees. As more and more people come to the Southland and as more of the land is settled and farmed or pastured, the natural bee range is being restricted. This has gone on until there is an overcrowding of apiaries in some quarters. The bee men should get together so that this condition can be remedied.

In a certain locality I know of a man has some 75 colonies of bees on a range that will not support any more. Another beekeeper this fall moved in about 20 rods from this apiary with about 100 colonies. Now this range is overstocked and neither one of these bee men will do much next year. It will not be the fault of the bees, but of overcrowding. The oranges as a rule will furnish nectar for a great many bees. There is little danger of overstocking the orange range. After the orange flow, however, the apiaries should be much farther apart. Unless we get several good heavy rains between this and late spring, the bee man will have to carry his bees through another poor year. This will be the supreme test. My advice to all keepers of bees is to be sure they are in the very best of shape for the orange flow, so as to make the best of what we are sure is coming. Then if the wild flowers don't produce nectar, the bees will carry through. Be sure they have plenty of stores, and good queens.

A skirt is a garment which always seems to be too long, too short, too tight or too something,

YOU SHOULD EAT HONEY EVERY DAY

(Continued from page 9)

(rose) and (levulose.) These sugars are present in about equal amounts, but in most honeys the dextrose predominates and when it does honey granulates readily. This is the case with most Oregon honeys. On the other hand when the levulose predominates the honey is slow to granulate and in rare cases does not granulate at all. Many people are learning to prefer granulated honey rather than liquid honey. Yet if one prefers to have it in the liquid form one needs only to place the honey container in a vessel of hot water (not boiling) or simply set the container in the warming oven of the kitchen range for a day or so.

Honey for Cooking When tested recipes are used many superior dishes may be prepared with honey as the sweetening element. Cakes and cookies when thus prepared keep moist for a long time. A list of tested recipes will be supplied by the writer upon request. One of the most delightful combinations which has recently become quite popular is a mixture of ordinary peanut butter and honey. When thinned with honey in place of water the peanut butter will keep indefinitely.

Keep Honey Warm and Dry Honey, especially comb honey, should always be stored where it is dry and warm. Comb honey absorbs moisture from damp air and in time is apt to sour. Cold air causes honey to granulate much sooner than it would otherwise. **Buy in Large Containers** Since extracted honey can be purchased so much cheaper in the larger containers and when properly cared for keeps indefinitely, enough for the entire family for a year or more should be purchased at one time. It should then be kept on the table along with the salt, pepper, sugar and tooth picks. There will then be less danger of anyone making himself sick of it by over eating because of not having had any for some time. The family will then come naturally to use it as a partial and very desirable substitute for the sugar and all will be the healthier and happier for it.

IRRIGATION SERVES OREGON FARMS (Continued from page 9) tained in rain farming. Many of the settlers on these projects lack this experience and knowledge and are in addition short of funds to maintain themselves until the farm is developed. Probably the most successful large irrigation project ever developed in the west is the Twin Falls tract in southern Idaho. Two factors contribute largely to this success. A very large portion of the original settlers came from the Yakima country in Washington and were skilled irrigation farmers to begin with. Then the irrigation company employed at its own expense for a period of several years an experienced and skillful irrigation farmer to instruct these settlers in irrigation methods. This man was eminently fitted for his job. He worked early and late with farmers, throughout the winter he held meetings in school houses and farm houses and talked irrigation. During the irrigation season he traveled over the tract and watched and instructed every day in methods of irrigating, crop rotation, etc. He was the forerunner of the county agent system. Oregon irrigation has apparently passed through its most trying periods of new project ills and is facing a promising future. The weak spots in the various systems have been located and steps taken to eradicate them and place the systems on better working basis. Irrigation west of the mountains is developing rapidly. No large projects are contemplated, but a number of small ones are planned. A large number of individual farmers are installing systems for their own farms. Many are installing pumping plants using wells as a source of supply. A long series of experiments conducted by the Oregon Agricultural college have demonstrated that in diversified and intensified farming operations irrigation in-

creases the yield an average of 62 per cent. Such results are well worth while. The rainfall in this section of the state is short during the growing months, especially so in July and August. Irrigation becomes especially helpful in growing crops which need the best conditions during those two months.

STALE BREAD ROTTED PULLY, Switzerland, Feb. 14. Jean Matti, a baker of this village, claims to have discovered a method of keeping bread fresh for two years. After bread has been baked in the ordinary way, Matti merely puts it again into an oven which has a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit. Exports who have investigated Matti's bread say that specimens which he turned over to them 11 months ago are still fresh and edible.

IF BACK HURTS BEGIN ON SALTS

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally by Drinking Quarts of Good Water.

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys. The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, begin to drink soft water in quantities; also get about four ounces of Jod Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders. Jod Salts is inexpensive and can not injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.—Adv.

DR. HUMPHREYS' "55" Prompt Relief for INDIGESTION **FOR BILIOUSNESS** Use **BEECHAM'S PILLS** for the relief of Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Sick Stomach and for moving the Bowels. Helps clear the skin. Contains no Opium. Buy from your druggist. See and see the box. **BEECHAM'S PILLS**

MODERN BEEKEEPER USES COMB EMPTIES

They Even Make Them of Aluminum; Brief Bee Notes By Special Writer

Milton O. Nelson, special writer for the Portland Telegram, among many other things about bees, had the following to say in the course of an article printed some time ago: "This state (Oregon) has 10,000 beekeepers who possess in the aggregate no less than 100,000 colonies of bees which produce in a normal year about 60 car loads of honey averaging 60,000 pounds to the carload, a total of 3,600,000 pounds. This would give every man, woman and child in the state three quarts of honey a year, for a quart of honey weighs about a pound and a half. "This amount of honey is none too great an annual ration for the human unit. We each eat 108 pounds of granulated sugar annually, and honey is a much more wholesome form of sweet than is granulated sugar. Raising the Queens "There is a way of grading up a scrub colony of bees by the use of Italian queens. The beekeeper must know just how to introduce a new queen, and how to determine when a fresh queen is needed. Some few beekeepers raise queens for the market, and ship them by mail. But if one has any purebred bees on his farm he does better to raise his own queens. The ways of a bee are almost past finding out, but they are as interesting as the history of the Incas. Maeterlinck saw enough in a hive of bees to write into a book, which is worth anyone's six evenings to read. Second Hand Beeswax Used "Have you ever noticed that comb honey is hardly to be seen any more in the market or in the restaurant? There is a reason. One who eats comb honey eats beeswax, and beeswax is as indigestible as chewing gum. It is the beeswax in the honey that gave honey the reputation of being unwholesome for certain people. Moreover honey that stands in the comb often takes on a flavor that is very disappointing to those of us who used to eat it fresh from the hive on the farm. Comb honey is nearly out of the trade now. In all Oregon you could hardly find a ton of comb honey for sale, and that would be down in Malheur county. "Extracted honey is the honey of commerce today. Beeswax is not only indigestible, but it is far

too valuable to be swallowed. It takes a bee more than twice the time and trouble to gather a pound of wax as it does to gather a pound of honey. The modern beekeeper whisks the honey out of the comb and puts the comb back for the bee to fill again. The bee finding this comb back and well smeared with honey, goes about cleaning off the little six sided honey pots, puts the scrapling back into the pot, and brings in fresh honey from the fields to fill the empties. Some beekeepers use beeswax that has been stamped into artificial combs, and this the bee accepts as kindly as though he had made them himself. "Professor Scullen (Oregon Agricultural College) showed us some aluminum comb which he says is used to advantage down in Arizona, New Mexico and the Imperial valley, where the fervent heats melt the bees' natural comb. Not having anything better to put their products in the bees down in that latitude fill the metal containers and are thankful. But Oregon bees murmur and fuss so much about these metal pots, that they are not used here. "Fireweed, that tall plant with a magenta raceme of flowers that springs up over the logged off areas, is the source of the best honey on earth. Ordinarily the longer the flower season the more honey the bee will put up. Alfalfa, white and alsike clover are the midseason plants that yield the most sweet."

Quick Starting SHELL GASOLINE

ITCHING ECZEMA DRIED RIGHT UP WITH SULPHUR

Any breaking out of the skin, even fiery itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying a little Mentho-Sulphur, says a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation instantly brings ease from skin irritation, soothes and heals the eczema right up and leaves the skin clear and smooth. It seldom fails to relieve the torment and disfigurement. Sufferers from skin trouble should get a little jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like a cold cream.—Adv.

"If I had only known"

TWO women went out to buy a certain expensive labor-saving device for the home.

One was greatly disappointed when, a few days later, they compared notes. She had bought the same product that many of her friends had owned. The other woman had secured a greatly improved, new product—costing less, but of much more value. "If I had only known there was a better one," the first woman said, "I would never have bought this old one." "I had just read about it in an advertisement," explained the wise buyer.

Every day you miss good news of an improvement in different articles of merchandise—unless you read the advertisements. They tell you of practically every worth-while invention—of every progress from the old to the new. Read the advertisements—regularly. Know all about the thing you are going to buy before you buy it. It will save you disappointment, money and time.

The better a product is—the sooner you'll see it in an advertisement

Advertisement for Beecham's Pills, featuring the text: "The better a product is—the sooner you'll see it in an advertisement"